WASHINGTON

The Correspondence Between President Buchanan and Secretary Cass on Protecting the Flag in the South.

An Interesting Chapter of Ancient History.

THE PRESIDENT WELL AGAIN.

Passage in the Senate of the Currency Bill.

THE TENURE LAW IN THE HOUSE.

The Conference Committee Agreed to and Mr. Butler Appointed on It.

Another Defeat for the Whiskey Ring.

The Clause Extending the Time for the Withdrawal of Bonded Spirits Rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1869. letters at the White House—Cabinet Meeting. The President having recovered his former good saith the White House again presents an animated ppearance. The number of Congressional callers ras not so large as usual this morning, as it was not enerally expected that the President would be ac-essible for a day or two longer. Among those who w the President were Senators Corbett, Tiptor et arrived within a few minutes of noon, and binet remained in session until nearly three t. A short time after the adjournment of the net the Montana delegation, which has been ing two days to see the President, arrived and ered into the executive chamber.

soon as the morning hour had expired in the on made by General Butler to proceed to busi moved to grant the committee of con-ked for by the Senate. Schenck, however, ed that the House recede from its disagreemen the Senate. This motion took precedence, ac to the rules of the House. The democrats as and nays. While the roll was being Butler busied himself with the demoster, and the yeas and nays were not ne over to the House and held a private con-with General Butler and Judge Bingham. It ed that this related to the meeting of the nds as follows on the question:-For repeal, Grimes, Butler and Washburn; for le bill, Messrs. Trumbull, Edmunds and Bing-It will thus be seen that the committee is vided—three to three.
Fight with the Whiskey Rieg—A

's unpleasant insinuations the other neral Logan, in his denunciatory reks in the House to-day while debating amendatory tax bill committed a mistake when nd Means extension of the time on whiskey in bond. a relation might have been established between the man named and the members of the committee who, for effect, opposed the extension of time, as to have changed the result of the vote. The loboyist alluded embers of the Ways and Means Committee.

The testimony before the Senate committee goes to show that there has been no over-issue of government bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The bonds were issued in accordance with the law and the facts, and after the opinion of Attorney General Evarts had been given to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury could no longer withhold them under section eight of the act of 1884, authorizing the issue of two-thirds the amount of bonds upon the issue of two-thirds the amount of bonds upon the completion of the work in advance of the laying of the rails. It is also shown that the Union Pacific Raitroad is far from being completed to Ogden, as alicad. In the Echo and Weber cañons of the Wasatch Mountains, thirty miles east of Ogden, there are several miles of temporary track with glades exceeding eet to the mile, to use, upon which the Un ion bonds, although the road is not built upon the ap-proved line of survey and two tunnels are still unfinished, one of which will not be completed till the 30th of April, by which time the Central Pacific Company will have reached Ogden City with its completed track.

About fifty Texan gentlemen appeared before the Reconstruction Committee this morning. Governor Hamilton stated the case for the party, which asks to vote upon the new constitution, and discussed the equal rights and suffrage clauses. Some conversa-tion arose between the committee and the speaker as to the true meaning of the disfranchisement sec-tion, which is copied from the new constitution of Boath Carolina. Governor Hamilton coatended that those only can vote who can hold office under the ourteenth amendment. That interpretation being mestioned, and the member from South Carolina oter in South Carolina, Governor Hamilton said:-If that be the interpretation, so much the better,"

Governor Hamilton then spoke against all disqua-lifications as a permanency. The further hearing

was then adjourned until Thursday.

General Butler's Georgia Bill.

The Committee on Reconstruction, by a strict party vote to-day, agreed to report General Butler's

The Bond of Surveyor Cornell Approved. Judge Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, to-day approved the bond of Mr. Cornell, Surveyor of the port of New York, and transmitted his commission this afternoon. The bond of Collector Grinnell is expected to arrive here to-night, in which case arto approve it as soon as it is received, so that Mr. Grinnell's commission shall leave for New York by the train this evening. Distribution of Offices in the State Depart-

ment.

The entire mass of applications for situations under the government, Ministers, Consuls, &c., have been classified and arranged at the State Depart-

Superintendent of the Trensury Departs besieged this morning by colored men-tions as laborers about the building. The sage in front of his office was crowded,

-namely, that of Charles S. Hamilton, to

able emigrants to obtain government lands may be sent to him for distribution. He states that a great vestern portion of the United States, and that he is iving constant applications from lately arrived algrants for information about the public lands.

Withdrawal of a Government Depository. The Union National Bank of Chicago has applied to the United States Treasurer for permission to balance its accounts as a government depository

Mills' Statue of President Lincoln.

The General Committee who had charge of the in-uguration ball held a meeting last evening and resolved to devote the surplus fund of the proceeds of the ball, after paying expenses, to the purchase of

The Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the United States vs. Theo. Adams, Albert L. Mowery. Samuel J. Morgan, Jonathan P. Burton, Oliver H. Geffrey and Benjamin Hegdon was resumed. The eral Dickey, of counsel for the United St. tes as ap

President Buchanan Upon the Se retary's Retiring from the Cabinet-Mr. Cass Adve-

cates Coercion.
The following correspondence was transadopted by that body on the 17th inst :-

adopted by that body on the 17th mst.:—

MR. CASS TO MR. BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Dec. 12 1860.

SIR—The alarming crisis in our national affairs has engaged your serious consideration, and in your recent m ssage you have expressed to Congress and through Congress to the country the views, fraught with the most momentous consequences, which are now ore enter to the American people for solution. With the general principles laid down in that missage I fully consur, and I appreciate with warm sympathy its purifold appears and suggestions. What measures it is competent and proper for the Executive to adopt under existing circumstances is a subject which has received your most careful attention.

timony to the zenous and cartest devotion to the bas interests of the country with which during a term of unexampled trials and troubles, you have sought to discharge the duties of your map stat on. I manking you for the kindness and confidence you have not ceased to mannest toward me, and which the expression of my warmest regards both for your self and the gentlemen of your tabilist, I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servain, Levis CASS.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

With great respect, your obedient servani,

Livis Cass.

To the President of the United States.

President strutants to Mr. Cass.

Sir.—I have received your reagnation of the office of Secretary of State with surprise and regret. After we had passed through nearly the whole term of the administration with mutual and cordinal friendamp and regard, I charashed the earnest hope that nothing might occur to disturb our official relations unli his end. You have decked differe t, and I have no right to complain. I must express my gratification at your concurrence with the gineral principles and down in my late message, and your appreciation with warm sympathy of his pairtoid appeals and suggestions. This I value very ingaly, and I rejoice that we concur in the opinion that Congress down not possess the power, under the constitution, to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the confederacy. The question on which we unfortunately differ is that of ordering a detachment of the mavy to Charlesson, and is correctly stated in your letter of resignation. I do not in east to argue this question. Sundent to say that your remarks upon the subject were heart by myself and the calmat, with all the respect due to your high position, your long expelicace and your unblemastica character. But they lated to convince us of the necessity and propriety, under existing circumstances, of alopting such a measure. The receivalance of war and of the any, through whom the orners must have issued to remove the force, did not concur in your views, and while the whole responsibility for the refusal risted upon myself they cere the members of the Calmet more directly interested. You may have judged correctly on this important question and your opinion is entitled to grave consideration; on under my confections of day, and believing as I do that no present necessity exists for a resort to force for the protection of the public property, it was unpossible for me to have rasked a constant of the familiar min of the constitution and thereby hav

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1869. Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., presented the memorial of the Universal Peace Union recommending kind and just treatment of the Indians.

Several petitions for the removal of political disabilities were presented and referred.

PROTECTION OF PENSIONERS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs by pro-

the protection of soldiers and their heirs by providing for the payment of pensions in person, and not through attorneys and claim agents. Laid over.

CONTINUING PREEDBASA'S HOSPITALS.

Mr. WILSON, from the same committee, reported a bill continuing the freedinen's hospitals at Richmond, Vicksburg and in the District of Columbia.

Plased.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N., Hattounced a bill to incorporate the columbia animay Company, or the District of Columbia.

Ast, Cattricts, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund penalties, interests and costs linegally

is need should cease. They had undoubtedly lent the money to the government, but mey had been careful to receive ample security and to bargain for usurious interests, pay able in gold, and those who chagged in banking received not interly the six per cent gold interest upon their boads, out also a second interest equal or greater in amount. They first deposited their bonds in the Treasury, stall drawing six per cent materest, and then loaned their currency at another inrege rate of interest. No woncer there should be a scramble for the great privace, or that those who have it should be so unwilling to give it up. But they cost the people too made and ought to be, as ar as possible, abolished, it added to the barden of the taxpayers of the country sis,000,000 in gold annually, or \$15,000,00 in currency. In California banking was free, and every man who had sufficient inclusing was free, and every man who had sufficient inclusing was free, and every man who had sufficient inclusing was free, and every man who had sufficient inclusions to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have martificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial induceance to do so as he would have no artificial bodies are to be assessed in the careful and the manual harden such as a fix moral to fix merch to be a second to bonds invessed in them and the season to the season of the

general subject of the financial condition of the country because he was convinced that the Senate, naving control of the legislative and executive departments of the government, was mainly responsible for that condition.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L., said he was at a loss to see how his colleague could regard the quararraph in his (Mr. Anthony's) paper as an attack upon his mercantile credit, and asked his colleague to read it.

Mr. Sprager sent it to the Secretary, who read it, as tohows:—

several amendments were offered, discussed and rejected, and others were agreed to, and finally the bill was passed in the foliowing form:—

Ax act supplementary to an act ontified "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pedge of affect States bonds and to provide for the circulation thereof," approved June 3, 164.

Be it enacted &c., Tout every national banking association selection as a depository of public moneys, under the provisional national currency, secured by a piedge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1-64, shall deposit United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1-64, shall deposit United States bonds and to provide for the United States as security for such deposits, and whenever the public moneys deposited in ach association shall exceed interly per centum of the par value of the bonds so held by the Treasurer as security, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to thewith, by draft or difference, to reduce the amount of tuch deposits to a sum not exceeding nitely per centum of the bonds deposited as the remispeciated. If any officer or agent of any association deligible and accessing in they per centum of the bonds deposited as the remispeciated. If any officer or agent of the provision of public moneys, and former of public moneys shall pay or of laddrecity, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining deposits, and the public moneys, and officer or agent of the government shall receive any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for making such deposit or public moneys, such officer or agent shall be deemed gut y of a mission of the public moneys, and noticed in the red in any United States court having juriedied, n, shall be punished up a fine of not less than allow of incredit that execution of the Court.

See 2 Be it anacted that execution 40 call act be court having juriedied, n, shall be punished up a fine of not execution, the said association

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ent to go to the Speaker's table to take up that

The House then voted to insist on its disagreement and agreed to a committee of conference.

Subsequently the Speaker appointed as such committee Messra, Butler of Massachusetts, Washburn of Wiscosan and Bingham.

The following is the vote in detail on Mr. Schenck's motion:

Whitemers, Williamon, Williams of Ind., Wilcher, Wood and Woodward-105.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Senate bill in addition to the act of July 27, 1883, removing political disabilities, was taken up from the table and passed.

Announdment Resolution.

Mr. Dawiss, (rep.) of Mass., offered a concurrent resolution for the India adjointment of this session on Triesday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, and said that there could be no question of the readiness of both Houses to adjoint at that time and to have finished all necessary business. The resolution was adopted without division.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Elections, reported that-faced P. Reed, casming the seat from the Third Congressional district of south Carolina, is incompetent to take the test onth.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., from the minority

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAVAL SATELLISENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1809.

Rear Admiral A. A. Harwood has been detached from duty as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and placed on waiting orders. Captain S. D. Trenchard has been detached from the New York Navy Yard, from the 1st of May next placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander J. H. Sands has been detached from the Richmond, now in the European squadron, and ordered home. Lieutenant Commander Charles O'Neill from the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the Galena, now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H. Lieutenant E. M. Stedman from the New Hampshire, ordered to the Galena. Masters william T. Buck from League Island, William B. Newman from New York Navy Yard, and J. E. Jones from Mound City to the same. Ensign W. J. Moore from the Vandalia, Assistant Surgeon R. A. Marmion from the New York Navy Yard and Second Assistant Engineer — from League Island to Galena, and to report on the Sth of April next. Lieutenant C. A. Schellky has been detached from duty at New Orleans and placed on waiting orders. Chaplains H. B. Hebben, from the Pensscola, has ocen ordered home, and John Blake, from the Vermont to the Pensscola. Captain J. H. Strong has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard on May 1. Master J. W. Delong has been ordered to the Same station. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Farwell to the Naval Hespital at New York. Commander A. W. Johnson to command the Galena. Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, Plassed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Wright, First Assistant Engineer E. Handle to League Island. The United States. Steamer Ossipce sailed from Honolulu February 13 for Hilo, Sandwich Islands.

A FIVE THOUSAMD BOLLAR 60LD 2032ERY.

A FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR GOLD HOBBERY.

A Mysterious Detective Case.
On Thursday last an unfortunate Caban, who could not speak a word of English, was beaten out of over \$5,000 by confidence men, who claimed to be representatives of a Wall street banking house. The facts of the robbery were at ,once reported to Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, who referred the case to the Central Office when the facts were fully represented to inspector Walling by the complainant.

were fully represented to inspector Waiting by the complainant.

This occurred on Thursday last, and the principals in the case are still waiking the streets. One of them is said to be a "poor boy" in the employ of a Wail street firm, who has manipulated the victim to his own advantage.

Inquiries at the Seventeenth precinct failed to elicit any other information than that a foreigner had been egregiously beaten out of the above amount by swindlers. The case has been in the hands of the detectives, the Superintendent, his inspectors or "poodsy" for a week, and nothing has been done. The public will be interested in learning the facts of this "gold bar" awindle, as soon as the officials at No. 300 Mulberry street can enlighten them. This is a fine opportunity for Commissioner Brennan or Judge Bosworth to render the public a service by ventilating the matter fully. In justice to the inspector it is due to say that he was impressed with the idea that the case was one where the police could not interfere.

Another unfortunate man has sacrificed a limb by his own negligence. About forty-five minutes after five last evening a German named William after five last evening a German named Willis liorstman, aged forty-two years, and residing No. 42 East Fourteenth street, was the victim in it instance. According to the report of the police had partaken of two much lager, and on getting the Cross-town line, at the corner of Fourteen street and Fourth avenue, staggered and fell and a freight car of the Harlem Rahiroad, which passover him, severing his right arm below the elbo liorisman was taken to Believue Hospital.